panied by a statistical table showin

a list of sixty principal stations in Eu-

rope and America, with the tariff and

ference, as presented in this table, av-

rages, in favor of the cheapness of the

tarifs in the United States, nearly forty per cent. This, of itself, ought to settle the question of tariffs.

of 77% cents a message

and New York respectively. The dif-

tances, in air lines, from London

TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: DAILY APPRAL, one year... SUNDAY AFPEAL, one year DAILT AND SUNDAY APPEAL, ONE FORT ... 12 00 WEERLY APPEAL, one year. WERELY APPEAL, in clubs of two Daily, delivered in city by Carriers, seven papers per week

The WEERLY APPEAL is regularly discontinued at the cud of the time subscribed and paid for unless renewed in advance. This rule is adhered to without respect to per-

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements, first insertion, \$1 each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Equare.
Advertisements in Want or Bent column, 18 cents per line each insertion.
Double column advertisements 25 per cent. additional to ordinary rates. Local notices, fourth page, 20 cents per line City items, second page, 15 cents per line each insertion. Special notices, third page, 18 cents per line Monthly advertisements, \$8 for first, and \$4 for each additional Square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged 2 per cent. additional in proportion.
Announcing Candidates for State, County and
Municipal Offices, \$10 each, to be paid in ad-Municipal Offices, \$10 cach, to be paid in any vance in every in stance.

Marriages and beaths are published as news; but complimentary notices of Marriages, Tributes of Respect, thintagres, and Fanceral Notices, will be charged as other advertise-

ents. Charthable or Benevolent Societies, will charged half price. BUNDAY APPEAL, -Advertisementa inserter in the SUNDAY APPEAL will be charged on in the SANATA STATE IN THE STATE OF THE STAT

CORRESPONDENCE. Correspondence, on Public Events, solicita from every part of the United States. KEATING, ENGLISH & CO.

SUNDAY APPEAL

SUNDAY MORNING, : : : SEPT. 26, 1869. NEWSPAPER SALES.

On the 31st of March last, the closing day of what newspaper men all concede to be the busiest quarter of the year, re turns were made by the several newspaper concerns of this city, showing the fol lowing result: 81192 98 Avalanche ...

Two very interesting communications relative to the Senatorial contest will appear in our issue of to-morrow.

IT seems that WILLIAM KELLOGG, who was nominated for Congress, at the Jackson (Miss.) Convention, is not received with great favor in his District, which is the Second. Enemies are rising around him most cruelly. They declare him ineligible, and not the State but four months. They say Ames' commission for a Circuit Judgship in his pocket, and is a regular carpet-bagger, and a "bitter end" Radical. In May, 1862, he was a member of Congress from Illinois. Page 215 of the Congressional Globe, XXXVIIth Congress, contains one of his speeches, in which he urges vindictively the confiscation of all rebel property, in his language, "with a view to cripple the energies and power of the enemy, and to reimburse ourselves for the expenditures of the war,' He charges that the rebels have "left a record of ruthless warfare, more dark than that of barbarous ages," and that prisoners "have been treated by them with more than savage cruelty. They also charge that he was the author of the three cent Cotton Taxhaving introduced the resolution which was first referred to the Committee of Ways and Means for that purpose. They also charge him with denouncing, with LOVEJOY, the women of the South, and with being on of the original signers of HELPER's book. Rather an unfortunate record for popularity in Mississippi, we should take this to be. There is only one allowance for it possible, and that is that it was made before and during the war, and not since. We understand there will be a Convention held in the Second District, to make a new

and more acceptable nomination.

THE Nashville Press and Times, under the head of "A Hint for Tennes see," publishes an estimate of the number of votes the Southern States a very low estimate on such hints, The editor calculates that thirty-three members will be gained. That is just what we don't want-the more the worse. If negro suffrage prevails, the fewer representatives we have the better it will be for us, and the better for the whole Union of States. What good will it do Tennessee, or anybody else, to add three negroes to the pres ent number of her Representatives? And that is what we shall have, if we

Virginia, "ratity and come in," it done, the prisoner was introduced, and the following eminently judicial proceedings were had:
"vote for it and we will give you Legan (to Mr. Smith)—"Take your hat three Representatives," But the thing to be ratified is an atrocious and proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified to be ratified in a proved evil, calculated and qualified to be ratified to be ra the State of Tennessee to such an

the Chicago Tribune:

In the re-apportionment of representation in Congress, on the basis of census of 1870, the center of political power will swing Westward from somewhere in the neighborhood of Columbus, Ohio, to a point at or near Lafayette, Ind. The six New England States, which in 1840 had 38 representatives, will in 1870 have only 22, as follows: the Chicago Tribune:

8 Maine. New Hampshire. 5 New Hampshire.
Vermont. 5 Vermont.
Massachusetts. 12 Massachusetts. Rhode Island 2 Rhode Island ... The Northwestern States, which, in 1840, had 32, in 1870 will have 85, as follows: 1840.

Michigan... Missour: ... Iowa... Total ... Minnesota ..

Nebraska

In estimating the increased political lower of the West we must add to these he Pacific Stales, which, in 1840, were ot, which now have only five member Congress, but which, after 1890, wi obably have seven or eight, making it Il ninety-two or ninety-three members rest of Pittsburg and north of Cairo he change between the periods named in and and the other Eastern or Atlanti-tutes combined will be substantially a

New York 40 New York New Jersey 6 New Jersey 28 Pennsylvania 28 Pennsylvania... 6 Maryland Add N. England. 38 Add N. England. 22

Total 119 Total. In any issue, therefore, in which the enre New England and Middle States, in uding Delaware and Maryland, might be arrayed on one side, and the Wester and Pacific States on the other, the latte would prevail by a majority of seven rotes. In any issue wherein Kentucky, l'ennessee and the Sonthwestern States are united with the Western and Pacific, as for instance in the removal, of the cap-tal, the improvement of the Mississippi. he development of mining resources, the quitable national adjustment of taxa-

THE Northern Democrats begin to e confident the Fifteenth Amendment will be defeated, and the Radieven a legal voter, having resided in cal journals themselves are driven unwillingly to confess their doubts. But after all, if they succeed, their whol procedure will be null and void by the measures the administration has taken to place the States under duress. We have seen how some of the late Confederate States have been controlled for it, by bribes and threats it remaining unreconstructed States are offered the bribe of readmission and threatened with the severity of military control to compel ratification; To Col. James Coleman, Superintender W. U. Telegraph Co., Memphis: and we called the attention of our readers only a few days since to the ntimation made in Radical quarters fact in the Union, would be required to obey. She too is one of the inferiors in the family of States! The They cannot separate, and must be-

> owing from the Louisville Courierisin. It says that "If the rennessee Legislature falls to ratify the fifteenth amendment, Congress may take some action to displace the Seathy gryermment." The Tribune is a reputable paper, but its threat is not a reputable threat. Either the Senter government, as it is called, is the legal government of Tennessee, or it it is the lawful government of If it is the lawful government the State, it has as much right to reject the proposed amendment as say other State in the Union. If it is not the law-ful government of the State, its acceptce of the amendment cannot make

ery. To submit a proposition to her and at the same time tell hor, that, unless she shall decide upon it in a specified way, that is, in the way to please Congress, her ther kinds of institutions, especially that We have not the least apprehension that he Conservatives of Tennessee, proudly outdent in their mighty majority of early seventy thousand, will fear to as-ert their own independent will in regard othe ratification of the Fifteenth Amend-

proved evil, calculated and qualified to reduce us to anarchy. There is no price big'enough to buy the sanction of price big'enough to buy the sanction of the the State of Tennessee to such an enormity, and nothing which could compensate it. But we subjoin, as matter of curiosity, the following from the Chicago Tribme:

> rive his testimony. Logan—" Have you anything to say?"
>
> Mr. Smith—" Not until I hear the evi-Logan-"Then I find you guilty of as-

ou to jail for contempt of court." Logan rew up the commitment, imposing a fine of \$10 and twenty-four hours' imprison-ment. Mr. Smith asked to be allowed to get a change of clothing. This was re-fused, and the prisoner was exrried to Charleston and to jail by Logan's negro Telegraph Company, whose business constitutes more than nine-tenths of the whole American service, and from

hose Northern men who think of immi-grating to the South, but are terrified by the reports of white "Rebel" Ku-Kiuxes.

THE Secretary of the Treasury is speculating friends in New York and the other business put together, having amounted in the last year to the effect of his financial policy on the last year to the Southern States had second approbation of it, and asked me to let political situation. Gold is now, like telegrams of 20 words each. political situation. Gold is now, like railroad and other stocks, an article one cause only—the usurpations of the I told him to take the amendment and offer it himself, as an amendment ter for New York millionaires to buy

When Secretary Boutwell passed brough here the other day they "inter-riewed" him; but that not sufficing they sinqueted him, all to the end of persuad-ng him that "the interests of the coun-ry" required him to sell the Treasury From the Hadical organ came at him with double-leaded editorial. It happens however, that the administration is trying to carry water on both shaulders. ion, and the like, the majority would be hat iroublesome Pendleton is making haps, change the result there next mouth. Hence the Secretary is unable to give heed

TELEGRAPHY.

ing the cord. How will it all end?

the process of reconstruction, how the American and European Telegraphs Compared .-- No. 4.

Dear Sir: I have heretofore chiefly insidered the comparative advanthat Tennessee, already in form and by private enterprise, and the evils feet in the Union would be required that must necessarily result from a Government monopoly and manage nent of the same. This has led into the examination of the systems, as stars which spangle the banner of they exist in Europe and America, the the Union are of unequal magnitude! former having absorbed to Itself the absolute disposition, management and regulation of this great interest. come equal or melt into one. Tennes-see like Mississippi is threatened, and vital matter, while the latter has thus it is expected to carry the iniqui-tous amendment. We subjoin the folous amendment. We subjoin the foling in accordance with the genius of its institutions. It is difficult to sever he principle of controlling one interest from that of controlling any other. e with punishment if she faits to be dustricted by the same reasons which would render it is the beheats of Radicalus. It says that "if the Tonnessee Log-ship of telegraphs in the Government der it expedient to place the owner-ship of telegraphs in the Government would surrender the railroads into the same hands. In Europe those reasons probably are the jealousy of every power which exercises the least indeendence of the Government, and the apprehension that it may become an instrument or an auxiliary in spreading too liberal and enlightened a spirit mong the masses. The telegraph is power-the railroad is a power, fodern civilization demands that they be fostered. But the despotism of Euopean political institutions requiers hat they be so fostered as to increase the power of the Government, as in Belgium. Hence Belgium owns and manages them both. But no such reasons exist in the

'nited States, A Constitutional Republic extends the freedom of its citiens as far as may be done without stricting the general welfare. Individual enterprise, competition, energy, talent and capital, are encouraged to achieve the highest possible results. In the light of these known and car-dinal points of the two systems, it may be profitable to inquire what has been the comparative progressive development of the telegraph under each of them, considering this development

TION. on the merits of this question, that the

highest American rates are tower than the highest foreign rates; the average American rates are lower than the av-Reasons for Differences Between it and the Constitution of the rage foreign rates; and that the lowest American rates are lower than the lowest United States. weign rates. This assertion is accom-

Resume.

We have much pleasure in making room for the following which we are by the friends of the APPEAL:

Editors Appeal: I send you a letter.

Figure 4.

But lest it may be supposed that I have resorted to a partial source for the Hon. R. B. Rhett, in answer to certhese statistics, I beg leave to refer the Hon. R. B. Rhett, in answer to certhese statistics, I beg leave to refer the Hon. R. B. Rhett, in answer to certificate the Hon. R. B. Rhett, you to the following extract from the tain inquiries I addressed to him as to able report of the Committee on Post- the authorship of the various alteraoffice and Post Roads of the United tions in the Constitution of the Confed-States House of Representatives, of erate States, from the Constitution of which Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, the United States. In consequence of was Chairman. This extract cannot suggestions made to him—that the arlence against me."

Logan—"If you don't answer I will be controverted either as to the accuracy of its statistics or the impartiality of its statements. Says this report:

Smith—"Yes! except under proper cir."

Was Chairman. This extract cannot be controverted either as to the accuracy of its statistics or the impartiality of its statements. Says this report:

The statistics of the telegraph in of its statements. Says this report: tion, may never see the day, and that The statistics of the telegraph in his statement, as made to me, had Europe for 1866 (the latest year of better be published now whilst the which there are full returns) are as actors with him are alive and can cor-States currency, showing an average

The statistics of the Western Union CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15, 1868. So, Mr. Smith, a Northern man, was whom alone returns have been re- to inform you whether I was not the additional amendment; "Except for so, Mr. Smith, a Northern man, was and imprisoned for not taking off his hat to a negro official before his court the year ending June 30, 1867. Total number of messages 10,067,678. Receipts for the same, \$5,738,627 96. Avwe pray our Northern breamen of the reset to band this round for the benefit of the same, \$5,758,627 100. Average to be reset to band this round for the benefit of the same, \$5,758,627 100. Average to far the same, \$5,758,627 100. Average to far the same, \$5,758,627 100. Average to far the same and the reset to band this round for the benefit of the same and the reset to band this round for the benefit of the same and the reset to band this round for the benefit of the same and the reset to band this round for the benefit of the same and the reset to band this round for the benefit of the same and the reset to band this round for the benefit of the same and the reset to band this round for the benefit of the same and the reset to band this round for the benefit of the same and the reset to band this round for the benefit of the same and the reset to band the reset to band the reset to be a set that the reset to be a set the same and the reset to b very great, as on many of the princi- Constitution I am responsible for. pal lines the running of trains is man- You are aware, I presume, that I THE Secretary of the Treasury is aged by telegraph, nor the regular renow said to be somewhat in a quantum dary, between the demands of his ber of the words delivered exceeds a Permanent Constitution for the Convention and explained its operation, Mr. Marshal, of Louisiana,

for speculation, and it is a small mat- the press business of Europe is very tion of the United States. Concerning to the Constitution. He took it and ter for New York millionaires to buy inconsiderable, not exceeding a tenth the express power-granted by the Continuous tall up every other day, and so improve their fortunes by compelling an advance. In this the aid of the Secretary is important to them. The Herald of Tuesday says:

Another initiation of the comparative constructive cost of European and American in powers claimed by the North-tive cost of European and American in powers claimed by the North-tive cost of the Constitution, the Constitution, when Secretary Boutwell passed. 61 principal places on the two conti- beginning with Bank, Allen and Sedinents of similar distance—the Ameri- | tion laws, Tariffand Internal improvecan distances being generally greater. ments, finally concluding with slavery peculators, around whose necks the cavil or dispute, the superiority of the ted States was was clearly lapsing into a limitless desnotism, the Southern

my purpose, and would be far beyond that in the comma was shown to be the limits I have assigned for these effects, written from friend to friend, Before I went to the Convention at the North of Europe. This is irrelective, which is the convention at the North of Europe. This is irrelective, with the numerous great in each of the executive departments of that Empire, constructed custom to the present issue. Our inquisitions are the numerous great in each of the executive departments of the convention at the numerous great content of the convention at t the limits I have assigned for these letters, written from friend to friend, to heap up facts, all of which are Montgomery I had prepared a book cumulative of the idea that for the containing certain amendments to the people of the United States to volun- Constitution of the United States, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed the pressure of th

Union Telegraph Company, in an elaborate and exhaustive publication THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITU- "regulate commerce with foreign nations," and among the several states tions," and among the several States and with the Indian tribes. When this clause was reported by the comcittee, in the permanent Confederate states Constitution, as it stands in the Constitution of the United States, and came up in the Convention for consid-

eration, Mr. Toombe, from Georgia.

offered the following amendment:

"But neither this, nor any other clause contained in the Constitution

shall be construed to delegate the

power to Congress to appropriate mo-

ney for internal improvements, in-

tended to facilitate commerce." I had

prepared an amendment very much to

"To regulate commerce with For,

ified, stands in the Confederate States

, as follows:

An Unusually Interesting Historical

offered it as an amendment. On the vote being taken, it was carried as a part of the Constitu tion of the Confederate States, as foleign Nations and among the severa, States and with the Indian Tribes, bu neither this nor any other clause contained in the Constitution shall ever be construed to delegate the power to which there are full returns, and acrors with him are anyeand can confoliows: Total number of messages, rect misstatements, if any there be, last the recognizances were signed and. When the recognizances were signed American gold, \$10,328,991 37, or with the promptly gave ball. When the recognizances were signed and the recognizances were signed as the recturns, and the recognizances were signed as the recturns, and the recturns are recturns, and the recturns are recturns are recturns and the recturns are Congress to appropriate money for any internal improvement intended to facilitate 'commerce." 3d. But there was yet something more to be gold at 140, \$14,460,592 11 in United in your columns, and oblige, done with this clause to make it complete. A method ought to be provided by which our harbors and rivers

Your obedient servant, T. M. S. RHETT. MEMPHIS, TENN., September 25, 1869,

My Dear Stuart: You request me time not being in order) the following facilitated thereby as may be necessary to pay the cost and expenses."

294,503,630 words, equal to 14,725,181 from the United States, on account of him take a copy of it for consideration.

tet us now show to what extent the poportunities of telegraphic inter-

tarily surrender to the Government which might be adopted by the Constant an establishment whose perfect free-federate States. That book was before tive departments may be removed at ers who everywhere note thrift, wealth war to John Bull's "beef eaters," so dom is so necessary to their commercial advantage, as well as to their political safety, would be an act of suicidal folly scarcely known in the history and the constitution of the Const tory of mankind. European institu-tions are founded on repression. lows: "The Congress shall have there the end is worked out and justi-power to lay and collect taxes, duffes, in the lend where power taxes are power to lay and collect taxes, duffes, the lend taxes are power to lay and collect taxes. have negrosuffrage. We proclaim now that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in this District for mesh that we are out in the District for mesh that we are out in this District for

A MOTHER'S TRIBUTE.

The following beautiful and toucking p diffed lady, had written a great many pieces But this one was the last:

A MOTHER'S TRIBUTE. 'The a little grave, but it suits her best, For it speaks of quiet and of rest: This a lowly grave, but the floweret here. Was meek and gentle, and ch! how dear. A little bud, so fair and bright.

There in those cloudless realms above

DASH THE FATAL CUP ASIDE.

bash the futal curs astde fot for one night, but forev ath and woe therein abide. As size wis in a poisoned quiver.

), touch it not? Though dearest friend
Should arge—mighing with less intention,
sewars' themasthaling drampht might end
In crime and ill we may not mention. How many a God-like thought and dream, And high resolve, and brave endeavor. From quading of that siren stream is dimned and quenched in gloom foreve they love not irrigad's faith sublime. Her martyrs, or her freedom holy, Who still its greedling in the situe. Of such brute passion vite and lowly.

(b) If to tay on, country's chain Were blocker, and her green flag flying friumphantly o'er hill and plain. The hatest English foe detying. What treedom would be freedom bring. might have their navigation improved. I accordingly drew up and read to the Convention (its presentation at that

In shame and iii we may not mention.

-Dublia Nation.

THE CHINAMAN.

What He is -- His Value to the South.

Constitution, article I, section 8, clause are sent from their homes for crimes and misdemeanors; but there is no 'To regulate commerce with all word on the statute book to prevent foreign nations, and among the sevan honest Chinese emigrant from viseral States, and among the Indian iting our shores and making a home, tribes; but neither this nor any other any more than there is to preclude a German or an Irishman. As an evi-In almost every instance the English and in sectionalism. We determined, shall ever be construed to delegate the dence of the truth of the assertion, we rate is much the highest, the average therefore, to make the Constitution of power to Congress to appropriate find 50,000 or more Chinese inhibiexceeding the American average by of the Confederate States simply the nearly 40 per cent.

In a confederate States simply the constitution of the United States, as intended to facilitate commerce; the Legislature, laboring under a As to the other two points, touch- the South had always interpreted its except for the purpose of furnishing wrong impression that they were a ing the facilities afforded to the people of the two continents to enjoy teleof the two continents to enjoy telewould remove ambiguity and better aid to navigation upon the coasts, and who is a voter, has passed numerous who is a voter, has passed numerous graphic communication, which ingreeness out in Ohio, showing the farmers
the price of breadstuffs has gone
town and delling for more greenbacks,
for the gold would only further decrease
tory covered by their lines, I again
the price of wheat and corn, and so, perintroduce an extract from this lucid
the North, this whole instrument lost
the improvement of our harbors,
and the improvement of our harbors,
and the removing of obstructions in
the improvement of our harbors,
and the removing of obstructions in
constitution of the United States,
When, by usurpation on the part of
the North, this whole instrument lost
the improvement of our harbors,
and the removing of obstructions in
our river navigation, in all which
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ther immigration, and drive out those
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our river navigation in the improvement of our harbors,
and the improvement of our harbors,
and the removing of obstructions in
our river navigation in the improvement of our harbors,
and the improvement of our harbors,
an graphic communication, which in- carry out its plain intents. The the improvement of our harbors, oppressive and unequal laws for the would fade into insignificance. served in each and the extent of territory covered by their lines, I again introduce an extract from this lucid report, which is absolutely decisive of the question, and settles, beyond all the Government of the United States. Our river havegation, in all water ther immigration, and drive out those discussions, and drive out those the immigration, and drive out those discussions, and drive out the miningration, and drive out the miningration and drive o 4. The election of a President evhave been extracted by white men, American system of telegraphic com- a limitless despotism, the Southern ery four years, and the abuse of the has not had the desired effect. The munication, under the control of pri- States secoded. They determined by official patronage of the Government, Chinaman still comes; and, pursuing munication, under the control of pri- States second. They determined by outcome that the elections produced were great that the electio Governmental control adopted in Europe, thus demonstrating that the genius of the two Governmental systems
has worked out the results peculiar to
each—the one being for the benefit of
classes and the other for the welfare of
the Constitution of the Constitution of the
States to perpetuate the Government
United States. The re-eligibility of
the President was not without danger,
as the re-eligibility of the Consuls of
Rome opened the way to the Roman
Empire. I brought up this subject
that the elections produced were great
constitution of the
Constitution of each—the one being for the benefit of classes and the expenditure of taxes. These the masses; the one being guarded by the utmost jealousy and the other fire as the flag that floated over the capital when the Constitution was inauguated:
"We have already shown the vast
"We have already shown the vast
uperiority of the American telegraph
over the European, in the diffusion of energy in the South, contended that power in the Constitution of the United States to six years, and that the President shall be incligible to the manding above half the wages composed their powers. The one, party, chiefly at the South, contended that power in the Constitution of the United States to six years, and that the President shall be incligible to the manding above half the wages composed their powers. The one, party, chiefly at the South, contended that power in the Constitution of the United States to six years, and that the President shall be incligible to the manding above half the wages composed their powers. The one, party, chiefly at the South, contended that power in the Constitution of the United States to six years, and that the wages composed their powers. The one, party, chiefly at the South, contended the President shall be incligible to the manding above half the wages composed the president of the Constitution of the President of the United States to six years, and that the wages composed the President shall be incligible to the manding above half the wages composed the president shall be incligated to say years, and that the content and enduring he makes the best cook and house servant, never the correct the president shall be incligated to say years, and that the wages composed the president shall be incligated to say years, and that the content and enduring he makes the best cook and house servant, never the correct president shall be incligated to say years, and that the content and enduring he makes the best cook and house servant, never to say years, and that the content and enduring he makes the best cook and house servant, never to say years, and that the content and the content be obtained, by making the President laborer, ditcher or railroad hand. All made and completed, towns on paper ineligible after an intervening term these things I assert, not from hear- have become realities. Still further course are afforded to the people of the United States as compared with those of European countries, and the European countries, and the European countries, and the European countries, and the North, contended that this power should be exercised for redifferent and ratgoristic purpose—to prohibit improve every 32,955 of the population; in France, one to every 31,881; in Great Britain and Ireland, one to every 13,750; in Beigium, one to every 13,650; in Beigium, one to every 13,650; in Beigium, one to every 13,650; in Federal and the United States of the Contended that the objects designated in the Constitution, in the Pacific States of the objects designated in the Constitution, the number of messages annually sent the number of messages annually sent the number of messages annually sent the Contended that the Pacific to Commence, and the Contended that the Constitution, the number of messages annually sent the United States of the objects designated in the Constitution, the number of messages annually sent the number of messages annually sent the Contended that the United States of the objects designated in the Contended to promote the general interest of commence, and the Contended that they should be expended to promote the govery 2000 people.

The other party contended that this power should have no motive to use fits and have no motive to use fits my own eyers, during a residence in would have no motive to use fits my own eyers, during a residence in would have no motive to use fits my own eyers, during a residence in would have no motive to use fits and the services of a very able man might be obtained for a very able man might be o urse are afforded to the people of etc., was merely for revenue to carry of service of six years had taken place. Say, but from personal knowledge, on the Government of the United By this policy the existing President All and much more have I seen with "According to the returns of 1866, the number of messages annually sent in France is one to every thirteen persons; in Prussia, one to every thirteen persons; in Prussia, one to every many individual felegrand, one to every many four; in Switzerland, one to every four; in Switzerland, one to eve

dred days. It was made by the Sea Witch, commanded by the famous Waterman, to New York in fifty-nine was written by Mrs. F. L. Paschal, a few days days. From the low price of provis-before her death. Mrs. Paschal was a very ions in China, I should think that passengers might be subsisted from thence at about five cents each liem. This gives us the data for the following estimate:

Allowing this estimate to be made

925,000

ood and water easks ... rovisious......

Total ...

n a specie basis, we will add fifty per entum to bring it into currency, and have \$37,500 as the total cost of landng one thousand Chinamen in Savannah, Charleston or New Orleans, and as we bring one thousand, it will e seen that the cost per man is \$37-50. One thousand tons of rice cannot T prought from China and laid down on our wharves for an equal sum. A housand laborers can; and they will produce yearly six thousand tons of ce!-making business for the raiload and steamboat, the merchant ad the warehouseman, the cartman and the porter, putting money in the pockets of capitalists and bread in the mouths of the poor. Is not this a conunmation devoutly to be wished? One hundred thousand Chinamen cultivating sugar, rice and cotton, would add fifty millions a year to our valuaole products. Eight per cent. of that um will procure them. If it could e shown to any association of capialists that by the expenditure of three and three-quarter millions of follars in building factories, railroads or canals, the enormous revenue of fifty millions annually would be returned, money would be forthcoming to ten times the sum needed. Silver and gold that has not seen the light of day these ten years, would be chink-ing on every bank counter. Here, I insist, is a scheme which will pay the magnificent dividend above indicated. Let us no longer mport East India rice, or West India ugar; but let us produce those staples. not only for home consumption, but for export abroad. The Chinese know no labor-saving implements; all their ools are of the rulest and most primitive description; yet they, by labori-ous toil, force the earth to yield maglificent results. With our advanced elentific implements and progressive enterprises, coupled with the labori-ous toil, there would be no picturing Editors Appeal: The laws of the United States forbid the introduction of coolies or any other convicts who the mighty destiny of this fair and fruitful hand. The race who reared the great wall of China, and excavated hose wonderful canals, would curb and make one vast garden from Memphis to New Orleans, capable of supporting and employing, according to hundred millions of souls! The snort of the steam whistle and thud of the paddle wheel would be ever present.

> no conception would grow as if by Chicago and San Francisco The hum of the spindle would be heard everywhere, the glare of iron and mellitles, and we need but LABOR,

lowns and cities, of which we have

steam engines are forbidden in the Is the Chinaman so constituted "Flowery Kingdom," We want physically, as to be adapted to our men to plow, sow and reap; to make climate? is the next question to look our, cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco;

and the promise of the many flower between the proposition and make them promise to go word and and the proposition and make them promise to go word and all. We will always the proposition and make them promise to go word and all. We will always the proposition and make them promise to go word and all. We will always the proposition of the proposition o